

Gibbons	Linder	Royce
Gillmor	Lipinski	Ryan (WI)
Goode	LoBiondo	Ryun (KS)
Goodlatte	Lucas (KY)	Saxton
Goss	Lucas (OK)	Scarborough
Graham	Manzullo	Schaffer
Granger	Mascara	Schrock
Graves	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Green (WI)	McInnis	Sessions
Grucci	McIntyre	Shadegg
Gutknecht	McKeon	Shaw
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Sherwood
Hall (TX)	Mica	Shimkus
Hansen	Miller (FL)	Shows
Hart	Miller, Gary	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	Mollohan	Simpson
Hayes	Moore	Skeen
Hayworth	Moran (KS)	Skelton
Hefley	Murtha	Smith (MI)
Herger	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Hill	Nethercutt	Smith (TX)
Hilleary	Ney	Snyder
Hobson	Northup	Souder
Hoekstra	Norwood	Stearns
Holden	Nussle	Stenholm
Hostettler	Oberstar	Stump
Hulshof	Obey	Stupak
Hunter	Ortiz	Sununu
Hutchinson	Osborne	Sweeney
Hyde	Ose	Tancredo
Isakson	Otter	Tauzin
Issa	Oxley	Taylor (MS)
Istook	Pascrell	Taylor (NC)
Jenkins	Paul	Terry
John	Pence	Thornberry
Johnson (IL)	Peterson (MN)	Thune
Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)	Tiahrt
Jones (NC)	Petri	Tiberi
Kanjorski	Phelps	Toomey
Kaptur	Pickering	Trafficant
Keller	Pitts	Turner
Kennedy (MN)	Platts	Udall (NM)
Kerns	Pombo	Upton
Kildee	Pomeroy	Vitter
King (NY)	Portman	Walden
Kingston	Pryce (OH)	Walsh
Klecza	Putnam	Wamp
Knollenberg	Quinn	Watkins (OK)
Kolbe	Radanovich	Watts (OK)
Kucinich	Rahall	Weldon (FL)
LaFalce	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)
LaHood	Regula	Weller
Lampson	Rehberg	Whitfield
Langevin	Reynolds	Wicker
Largent	Roemer	Wilson
Latham	Rogers (KY)	Wolf
LaTourette	Rogers (MI)	Young (AK)
Leach	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen	
Lewis (KY)	Ross	

## NOT VOTING—11

Ballenger	Gephardt	Reyes
Bishop	Hoyer	Riley
Blunt	McHugh	Spence
Delahunt	Myrick	

□ 2135

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## IN HONOR OF MAISIE DEVORE AND THE PEOPLE OF ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in honor of one of my constituents, Maisie DeVore, of Eskridge, Kansas. Her story, that I want to describe here in a few moments, demonstrates what one determined person can do to make a difference in the lives of others and in the life of her community.

Maisie DeVore is 82 years old. Thirty years ago, Maisie decided that her community of Eskridge, population 530, needed a swimming pool; and she set about raising the funds to build one.

Over the course of 3 decades, Maisie earned a few dollars at a time by collecting aluminum cans, selling homemade jelly, and auctioning off her homemade afghans. Over the years, Maisie's hard work earned her more than \$100,000, which, coupled with a \$73,000 granted from the State of Kansas, provided the funds necessary to make her vision a reality.

The Eskridge Community Pool officially opened this past Saturday, July 14, 2001. Maisie was telling me this past Saturday that when she started this project, her kids were 7 and 12. They are now adults living in another community; but, still, the pool was opened.

Fittingly, Maisie was the first person in the pool. She was soon followed by about 50 of the younger residents of Eskridge. I was fortunate to be in Eskridge to share this city-wide celebration that was declared Maisie DeVore Day.

At the completion of her many years of work, Maisie's accomplishment has drawn the attention of State and national media and will be featured this Sunday on the CBS Sunday Morning Show.

Maisie's commitment to the welfare of her community and neighbors is a great example of service and leadership. More than the accomplishment of a personal goal, Maisie's success is a uniting theme for an entire community. Her story demonstrates that one individual, one individual, can bring a community together and truly make a difference in the lives of others.

The completion of this project marks a major achievement for Maisie DeVore and for the community of Eskridge. This facility promises to be a tremendous asset and a source of pride for this small community.

This story is about small-town America and what the life of one individual can do to benefit his or her neighbors.

So I rise tonight on the floor of the House of Representatives to commend Maisie DeVore for her unending work,

her vision, and her completion of this community project. I salute Maisie DeVore and the community of Eskridge.

## EXPLAINING THE DANGERS OF FAST TRACK TRADE PROPOSALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening first of all to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), for arranging a discussion this evening on the important issue of trade, especially the fast track procedure that is making its way through this community. It is essential for the American people to truly understand what this fast track trade proposal is all about and how damaging it can be to each and every one of our individual lives.

Now, the procedure that is known as fast track puts our trade laws and everything that is associated with them on a rush course through Congress. It limits the time we can spend on important issues that deal with food safety, with agriculture, with the environment, and worker laws and worker protections. It allows only an up-or-down vote, and no amendments, on huge trade bills, like the GATT bill in 1995 or the NAFTA bill in 1993. It leaves Congress with little power to stop the bad parts of trade legislation from becoming law.

I would remind my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that this whole idea of fast track is something that is relatively new. It was only in 1974 when Richard Nixon first proposed it. It has only been used five times. In fact, during the last administration, the Clinton administration, we did 200 trade deals around the world successfully without fast track.

This is a huge usurpation of the authority given to the United States House of Representatives and the Congress by the Constitution of the United States. By doing so, it not only threatens the work that we do here on behalf of the American people on food safety, on labor law, on the environment and all kinds of other important issues; but it also affects what happens to the activity at the local level, in the village, in the city, in the township or at the State level. Those laws are in jeopardy as well.

Now, let me say this, Mr. Speaker: we have worked very hard over the last 100 years in this country to put into law these protections. There was a time that we did not have food safety laws. Upton Sinclair wrote the wonderful novel called "The Jungle," and it alerted the American people to what was happening in food safety and food spoilage. There was a movement called the Progressive Movement, and a lot of things flowed from that.

The labor movement flowed at the beginning of the century, so people